



Robonaut 2 - The First Humanoid Robot on the International Space Station and its Spinoff Technologies

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Overview



Why Robots?

Robonaut Motivation

GM Relationship

Robonaut Evolution

Robonaut 2 (R2) Capabilities

Preparing for ISS

Journey to Space

On Board ISS

Toward an EVA R2

Technology Spinoffs



Why Robots?

Science Fiction has given us many ideas for how robots can interact with human society.

As robot designers we are primarily focused on the 3 D's

Dangerous

Dirty

Dull



Why a Humanoid?

- Humans are very adaptable to performing many different tasks.
- The space environment that humans work in has been designed with humans in mind.
- A robot that can use the existing tools and work environment has many advantages.



Robonaut Motivation

Capable Tool for Crew

- Minuteman capability to investigate external problems
- Assist before, during and after activities

Share EVA Tools and Workspaces

- Human Like Design

Increase IVA and EVA Efficiency

- Worksite Setup/Tear Down
- Robotic Assistant
- Contingency Roles



Astronaut Nancy Currie works with 2 Robonauts to build a truss structure during an experiment.



Robonaut Development History

1998

- Subsystem Development
- Testing of hand mechanism

1999

- Single Arm Integration
- Testing with teleoperator

2000

- Dual Arm Integration
- Testing with dual arm control

2001

- Waist and Vision Integration
- Testing under autonomous control

2002

- R1A Testing of Autonomous Learning
- R1B Integration

2003

- R1A Testing Multi Agent EVA Team
- R1B Segwanaut Integration

2004

- R1A Autonomous Manipulation
- R1B 0g Airbearing Development

2005

- DTO Flight Audit
- Begin Development of R1C

2006

- Centaur base
- Coordinated field demonstration



ROBONAUT
Fall 1998



ROBONAUT
Fall 1999



ROBONAUT
Fall 2000



ROBONAUT
Fall 2001



ROBONAUT
Fall 2002



ROBONAUT
Fall 2003



ROBONAUT
Fall 2004



ROBONAUT
Fall 2006

R2 – Successful Government-Industry Collaboration



NASA / GM partnership

- In early 2007, GM and NASA began the R2 development
- GM embedded 7 engineers onsite at JSC, working with equal numbers of NASA and Oceanering Space Systems (OSS) Engineers
- Formed a “Badgeless” team
- Phase 1 completed in 2011

Why did GM approach NASA?

- World wide search for experienced development partner
- Looking for a robot that could do work
- Identified Robonaut development at JSC as a good match in terms of common goals and maturity level

Project Goals

- Exploit “Humanoid Dexterity”
- Automate “Non Traditional” Applications
- Ergonomically difficult tasks



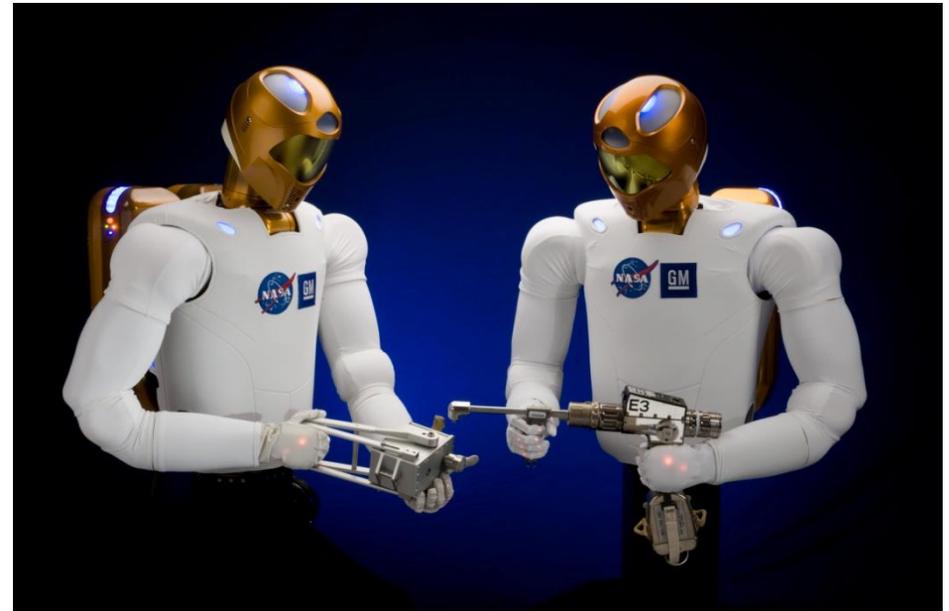
Robonaut Series

Robonaut 1 (R1)



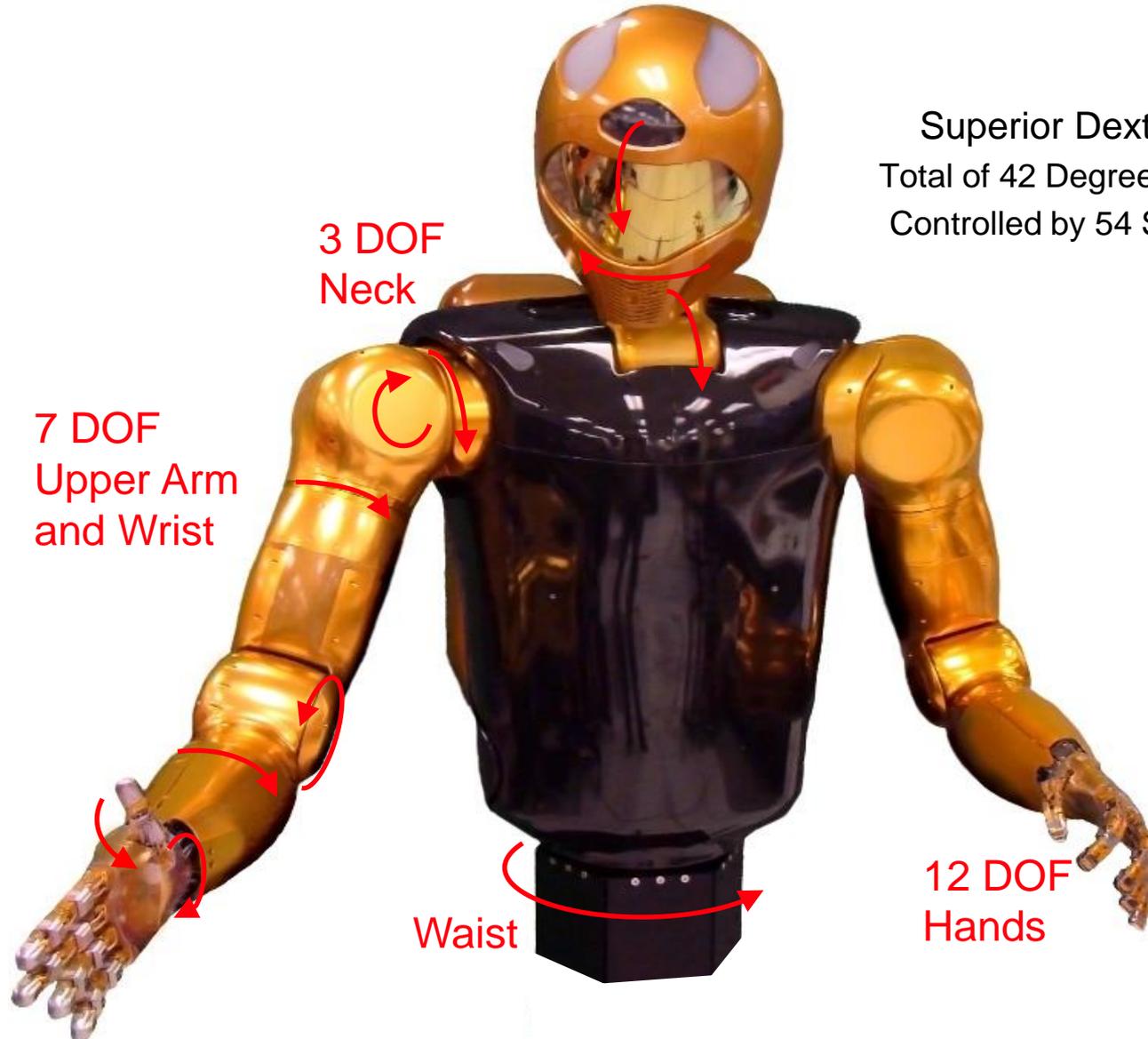
Excellent

Robonaut 2 (R2)



Better

Robonaut 2 Introduction



Superior Dexterity
Total of 42 Degrees of Freedom
Controlled by 54 Servo Motors

3 DOF
Neck

7 DOF
Upper Arm
and Wrist

Waist

12 DOF
Hands

Robonaut 2 Introduction



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Future Activities

Hand Dexterity



4 DOF Thumb

Dexterous fingers

Grasping fingers

Approaching human joint travel

High friction grip surface

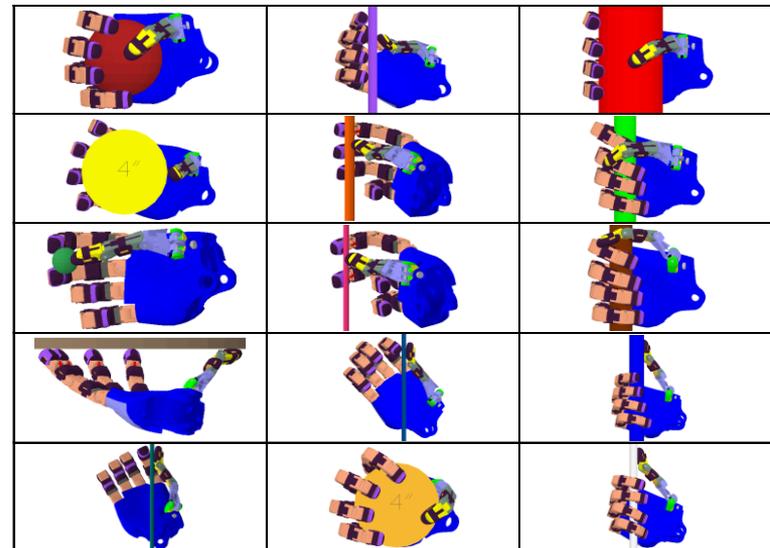
Fine motion

Tendon Tension

Wide range of grasps



Human Like Grasps: Pen



Cutkosky Grasps

Finger Dexterity – Knob Turn



Finger Impedance Control



Tactile System

Extremely Small

Integrated Load Cells

6 Axis

Up to 14 per Hand

Serialized Data

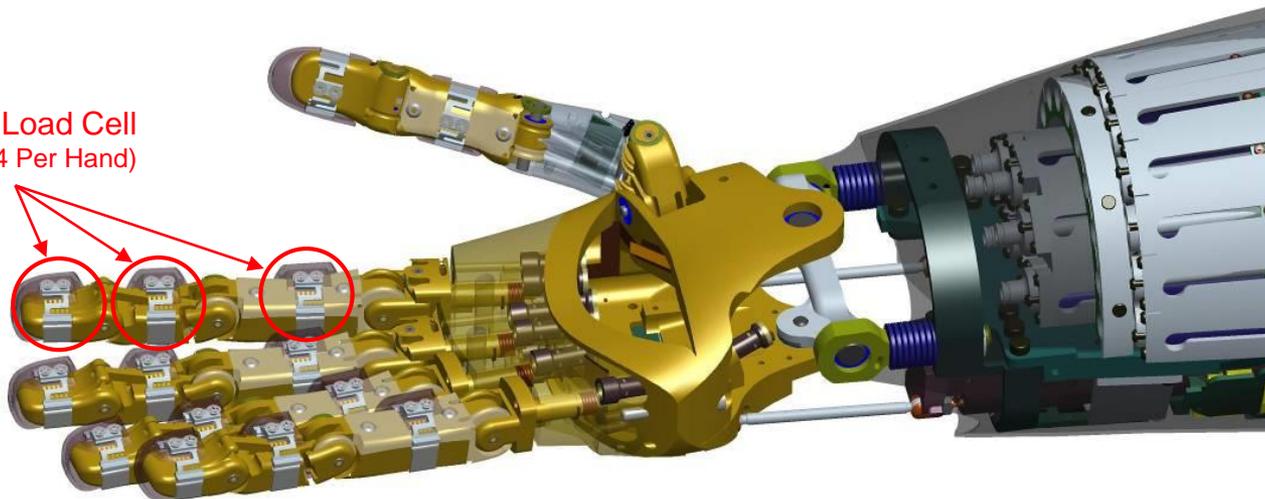
Gram sensitive

US Patent 7,784,363 B2



Load Cell

Custom Six Axis Load Cell
(Up to 14 Per Hand)



Finger Haptics



Arm Control



Series Elastic Control

- Embedded Springs
 - US Patent App. 20100145510
- High resolution absolute position sensing
- Joint level torque control
 - 10Khz loop
- Variable compliance



Torsional Spring

Modular Joint Electronics

- Highly integrated
- Redundant processing
- Local A/D
 - Noise reduction



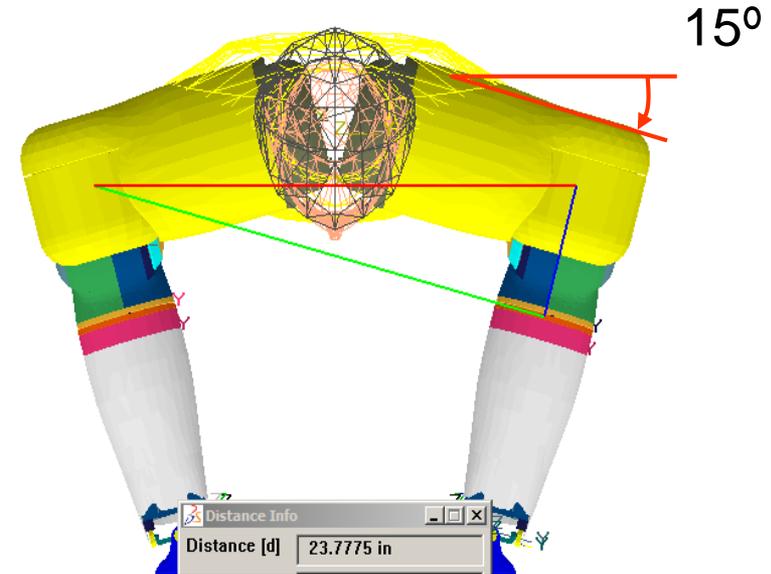
Plug-in SuperDriver

Workspace



Dual Arm Workspace

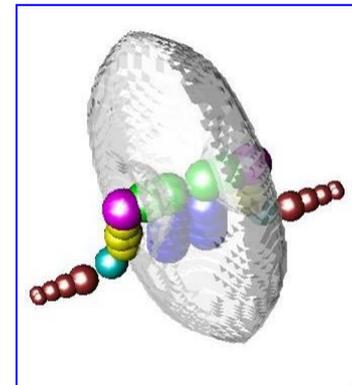
- Maximized through Arm Placement
- 15 degree shrug angle
- Increases workspace in front of Robot -



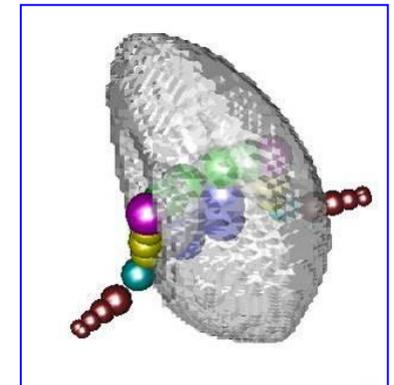
Shoulders with Shrug

Body Mobility

- Waist Degree of freedom
- Extend dual arm workspace over 360 degrees



No Shrug



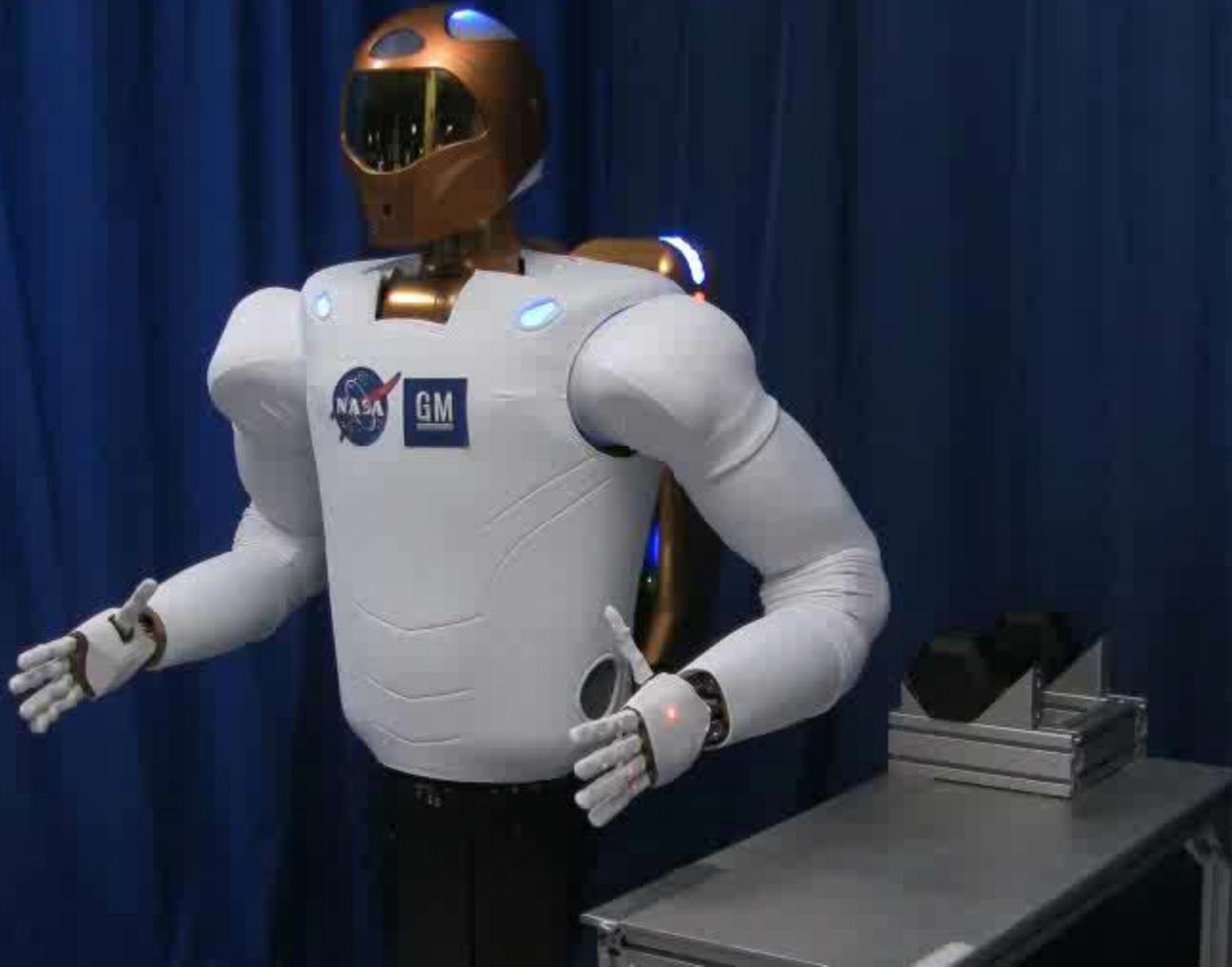
Shrug

Strength

Minimum 20 lb lift capability

Exceeds human endurance at human strength

Differentiator



Neck/Head



Neck

- Three Degree of Freedom
- Inspired by Human Spine
 - Double pitch joints
- Enhanced viewing close to body



Head Sensor System

- Workspace visual data
- Mounted on Atlas of Neck
 - Stereo high resolution Cameras
 - Infrared camera for growth
 - Auxiliary lighting



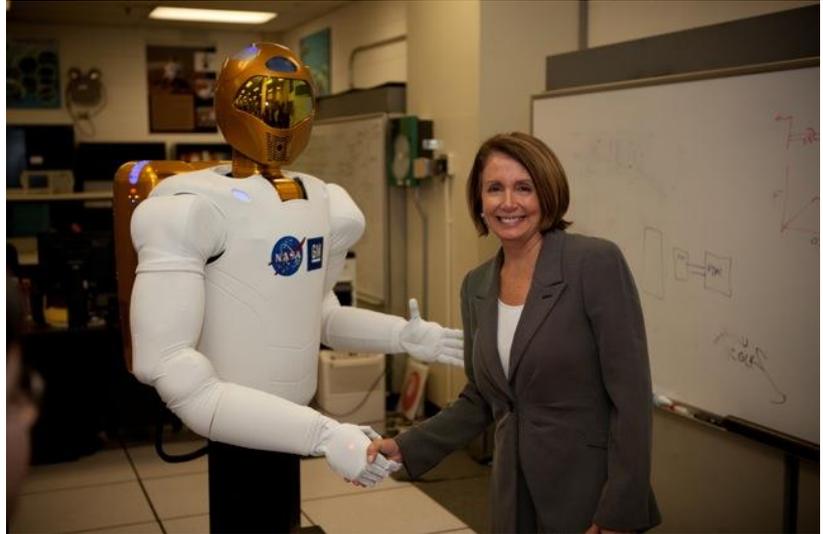
Neck Photo

Human Interaction

Size



- Smaller than R1
 - Internal wiring – 16 conductors
 - 32” wide
- Comparable to human
- Soft skin with padding



Designed to Interact with People

Safety

- Force limiting
- Unintentional Contact Sensing
- Multi-level Sensors
 - Position
 - Force/Torque
 - Cross checks
 - Heartbeats



Force Limited at Multiple Levels

Force Control

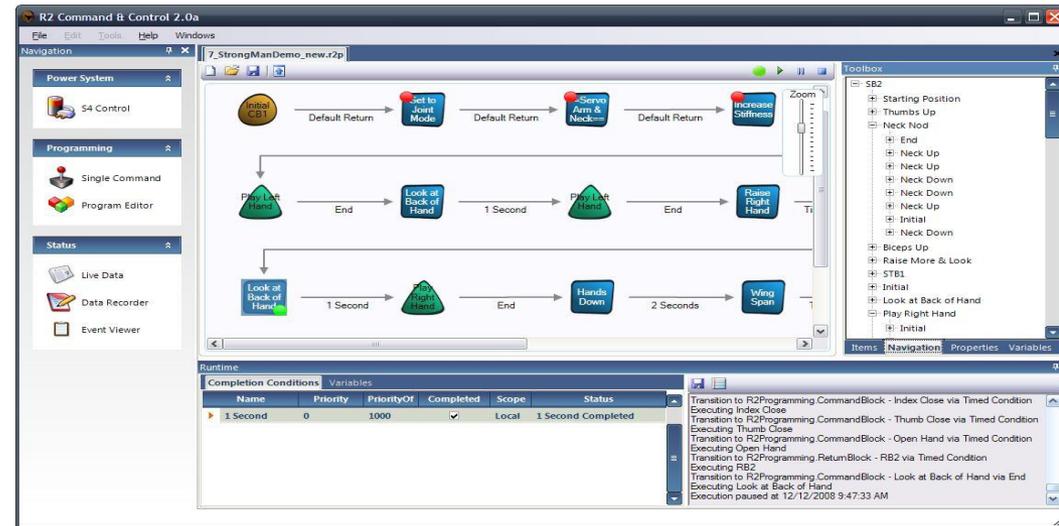


Human Interface - Controller



User Interface

- Menu based
- Startup with minimal typing
- Easy to use
 - Even I can run the robot
 - I have even built scripts
 - Cady and Paolo



Skills toolbox

- Primitive Blocks
- Controller
 - Zero-g motion
 - Cartesian control
 - Stiffness control
- Predefined grasps
 - Drill
 - Multi-Layer Insulation



Semi-experienced R2 Operator

Human Interface - Teleoperation



Teleoperator Interface

Intuitive

Immersive (very)

Investigative

Programming Tool

Flexible Interface

Unstructured tasks



Washington DC Demonstration

Flexible Material Application



The Space Blanket

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R2 on Space Station



Putting A Robot On ISS-IVA Takes Us a Long Way Towards Maturation

- Space Vehicle(s)
- Micro-gravity
- EMI/Radiation environment
- Crew Interaction/Safety

Earn Stripes

- Task board operations
- Low risk IVA crew tasks
- Learning to “Walk”

Engage ISS Inspection and Maintenance Community

Education/Public Relations



Preparing For Shuttle Launch and ISS



Audits

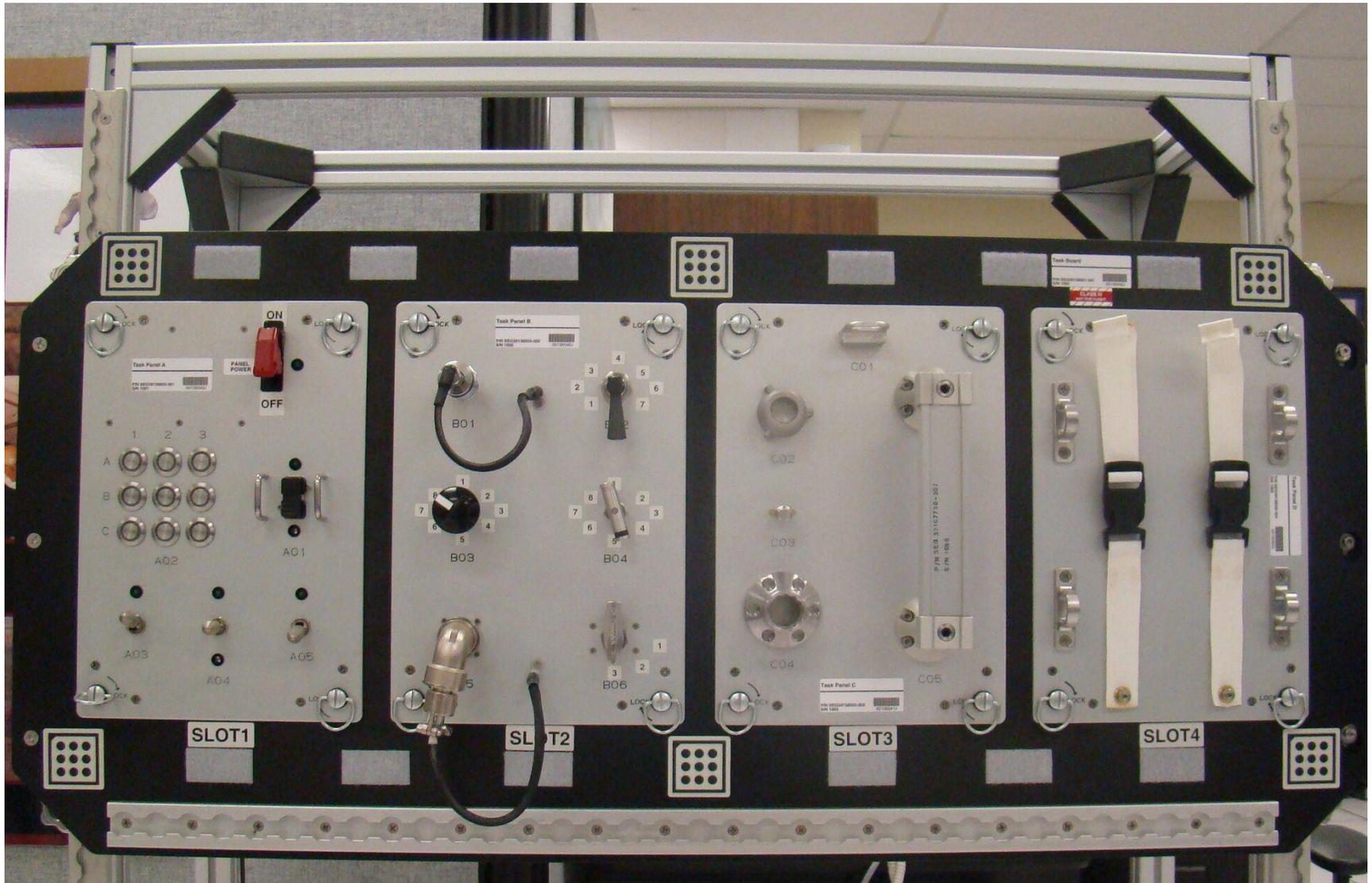
- Materials
- Vibration
- Acoustics
- Grounding
- Safeties
- Video/Comm

Development Testing

- Radiation
- EMI
- Power quality
- Acoustics
- Vibration



R2 on Space Station



ISS Modular Task Board

Practicing for ISS – Task Board Development



R2 Ground Unit

Crew Training – Teleoperation Training



Journey to Space



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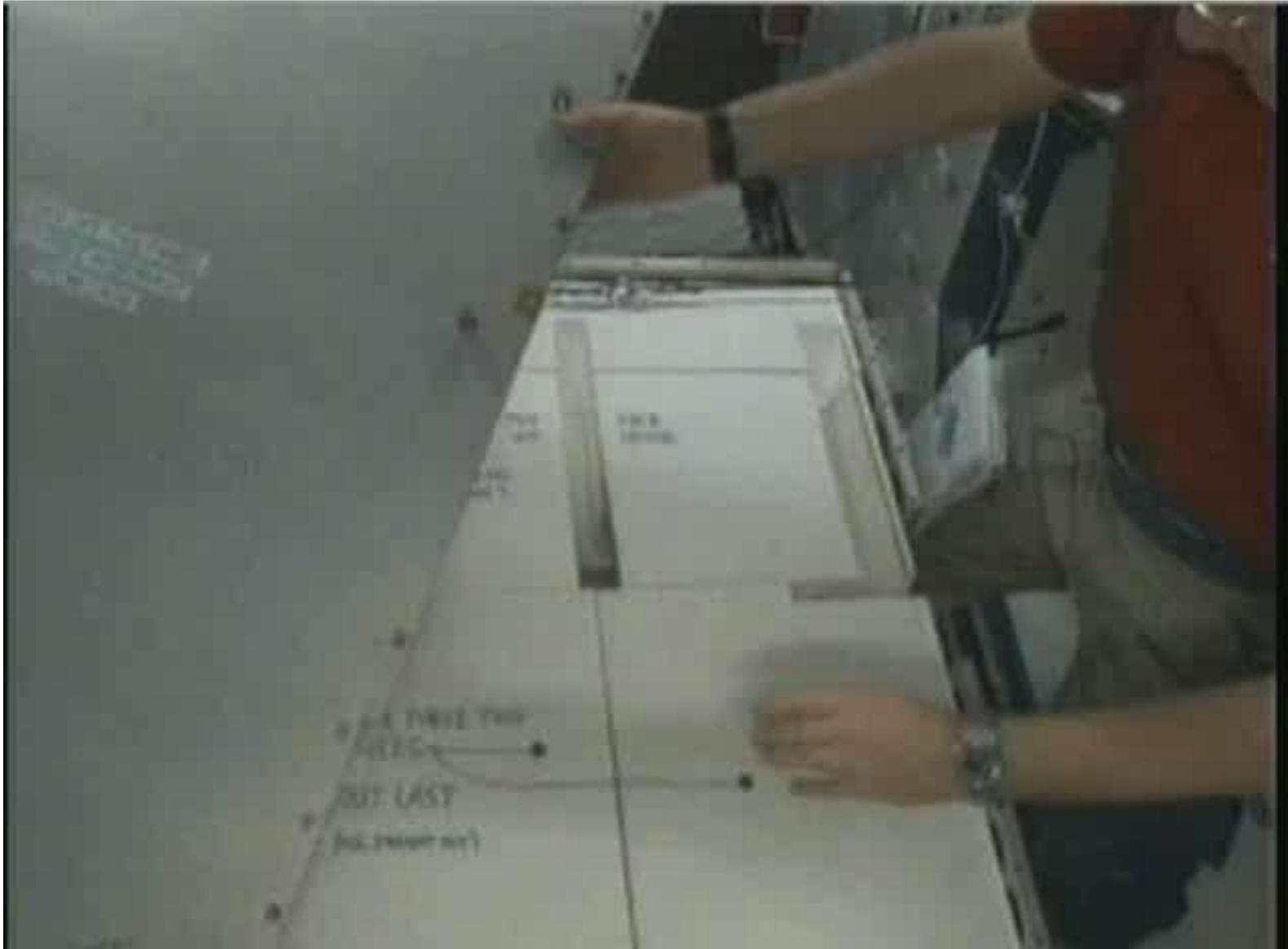
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R2 Unpack Video



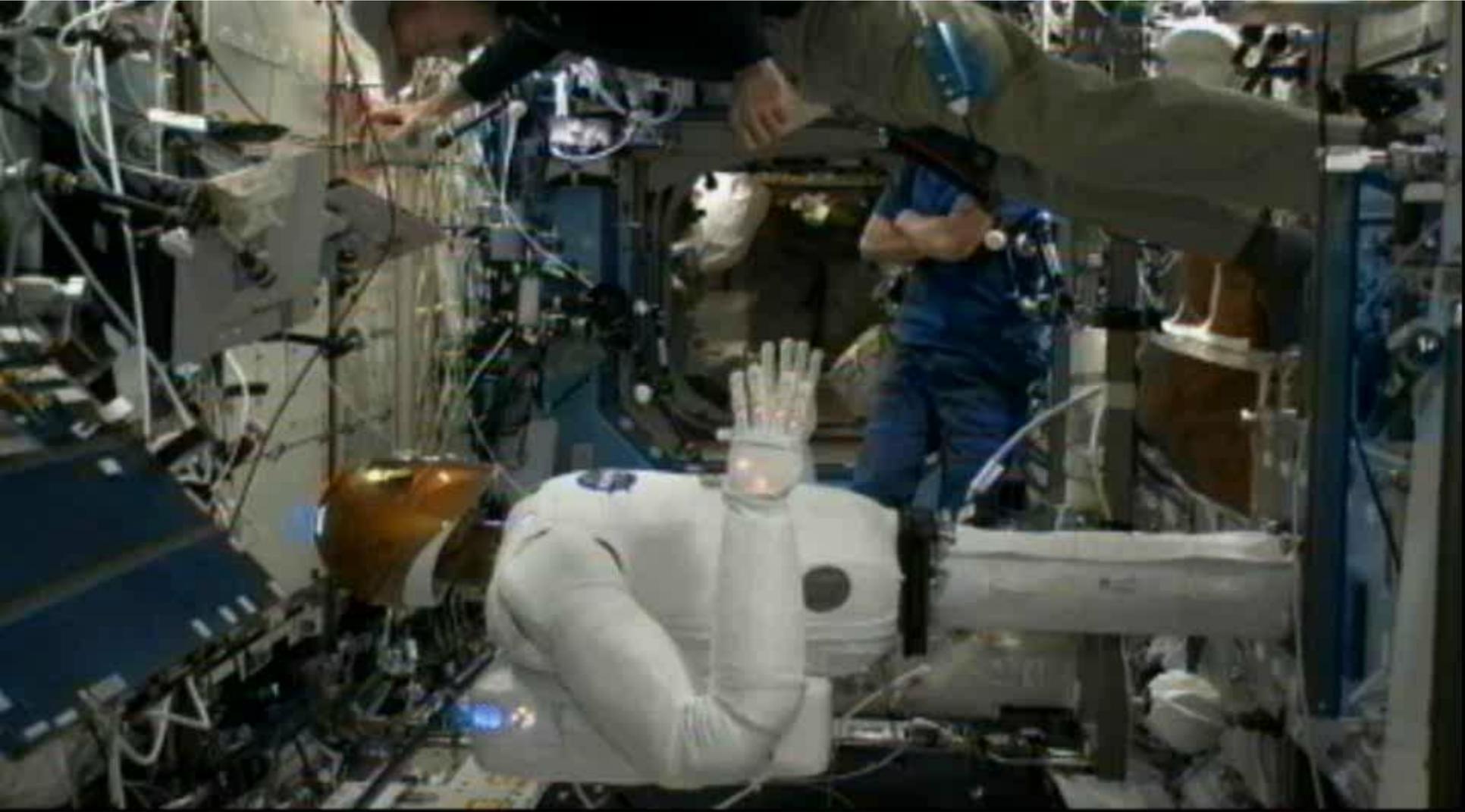
R2 Setup on ISS – Power Soak



First Humanoid Robot In Space - Motion

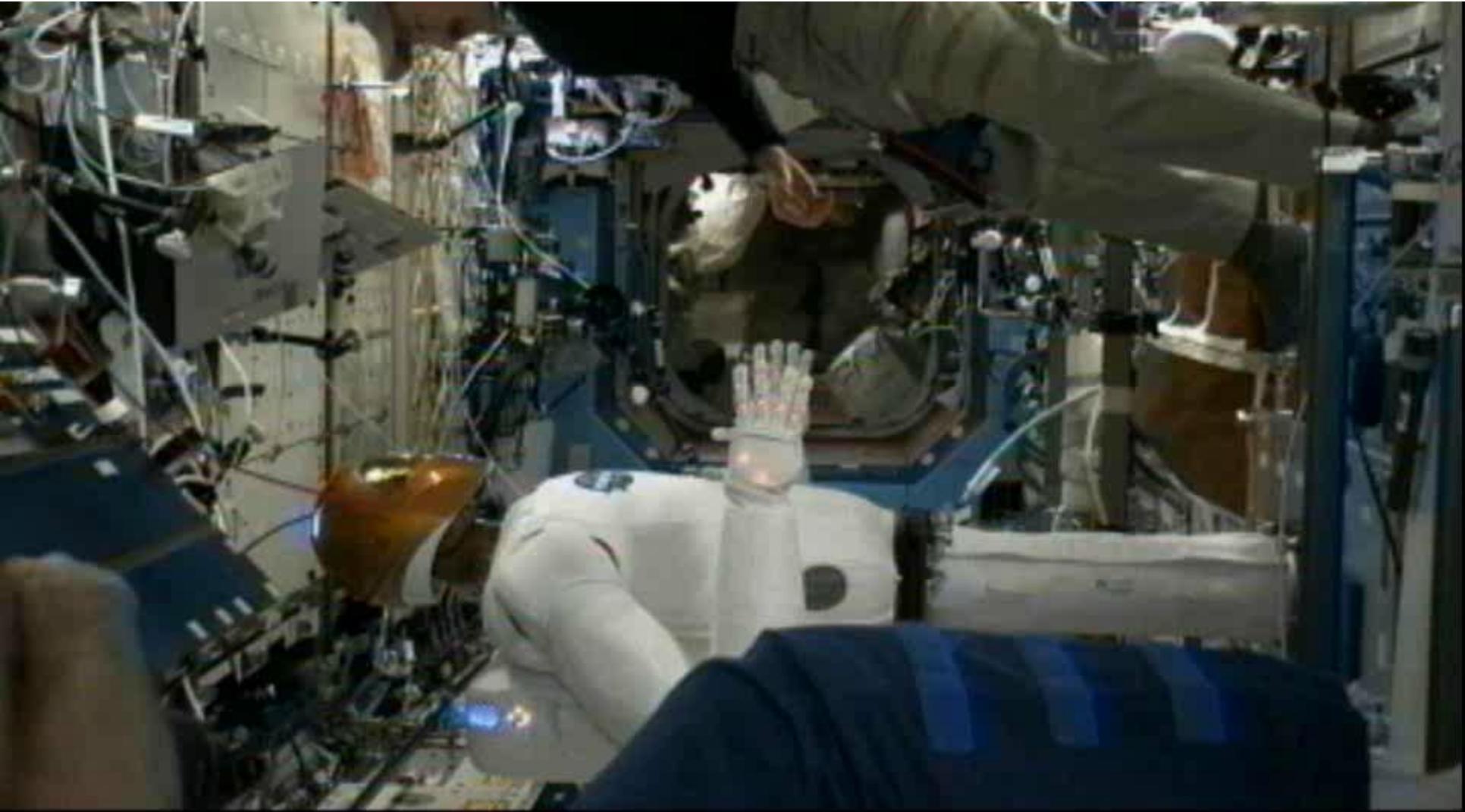


First Humanoid Robot In Space - Hello



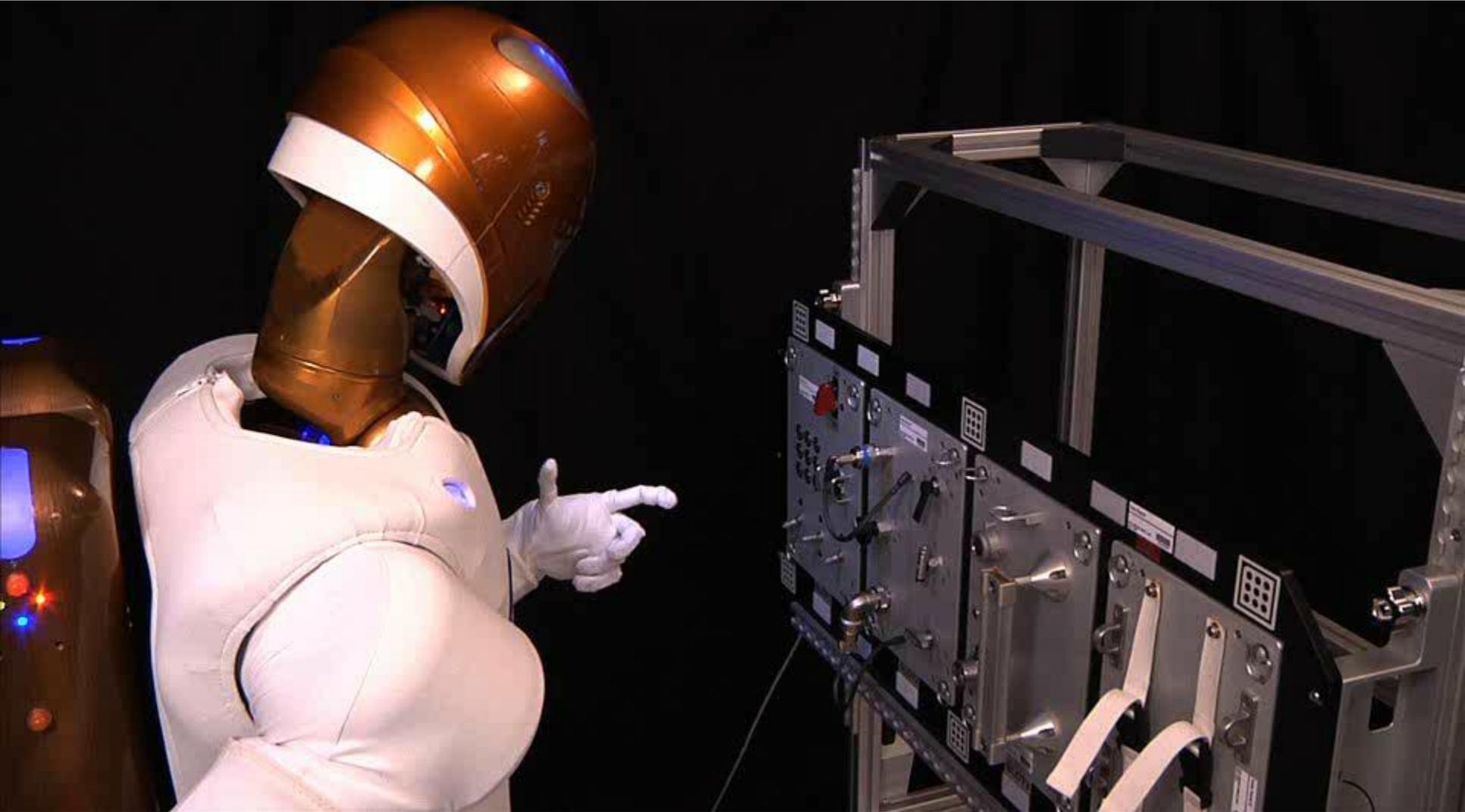
First Humanoid Robot In Space

– Human Interaction





First Humanoid Robot In Space – Power Pane



First Humanoid Robot In Space – Tool Use



First Humanoid Robot In Space – IVA Panel



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IVA Mobility



Need to learn more about climbing in zero-g
ISS IVA is the perfect laboratory

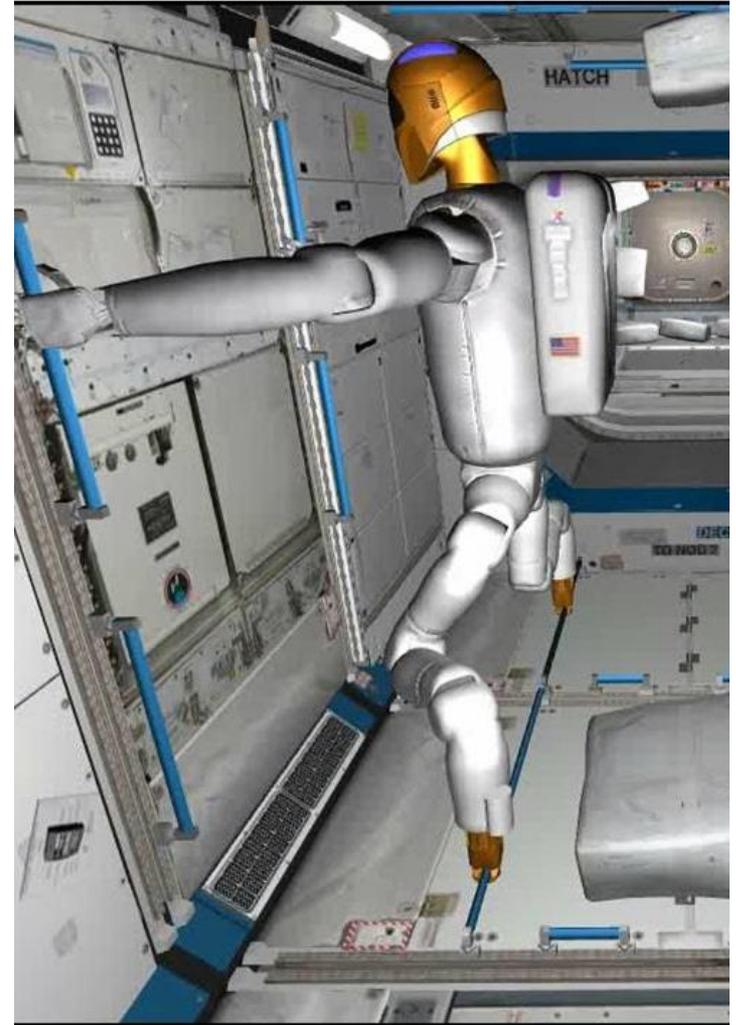
- Buy down risk early

Gain experience for EVA

- Forces
- Gaits
- Ops concepts

Assist crew with IVA tasks - payoff

- Clean filters
- Inside rack inspection
- Inventory management
- Instrument monitoring
- New tasks are being presented



Climbing in ISS

IVA Mobility





IVA Mobility



R2 ISS Climbing Legs

EVA – Big Payoff



Worksite prep/tear down (60-90 minutes on each end)

- APFR setup
- Configure EVA Tools
- Retrieve/Stow tools
- Visual inspection under the skin
- Inspection of hoses, flexible lines
- Remove/replace MLI

Assist SPDM

- Remove, replace MLI

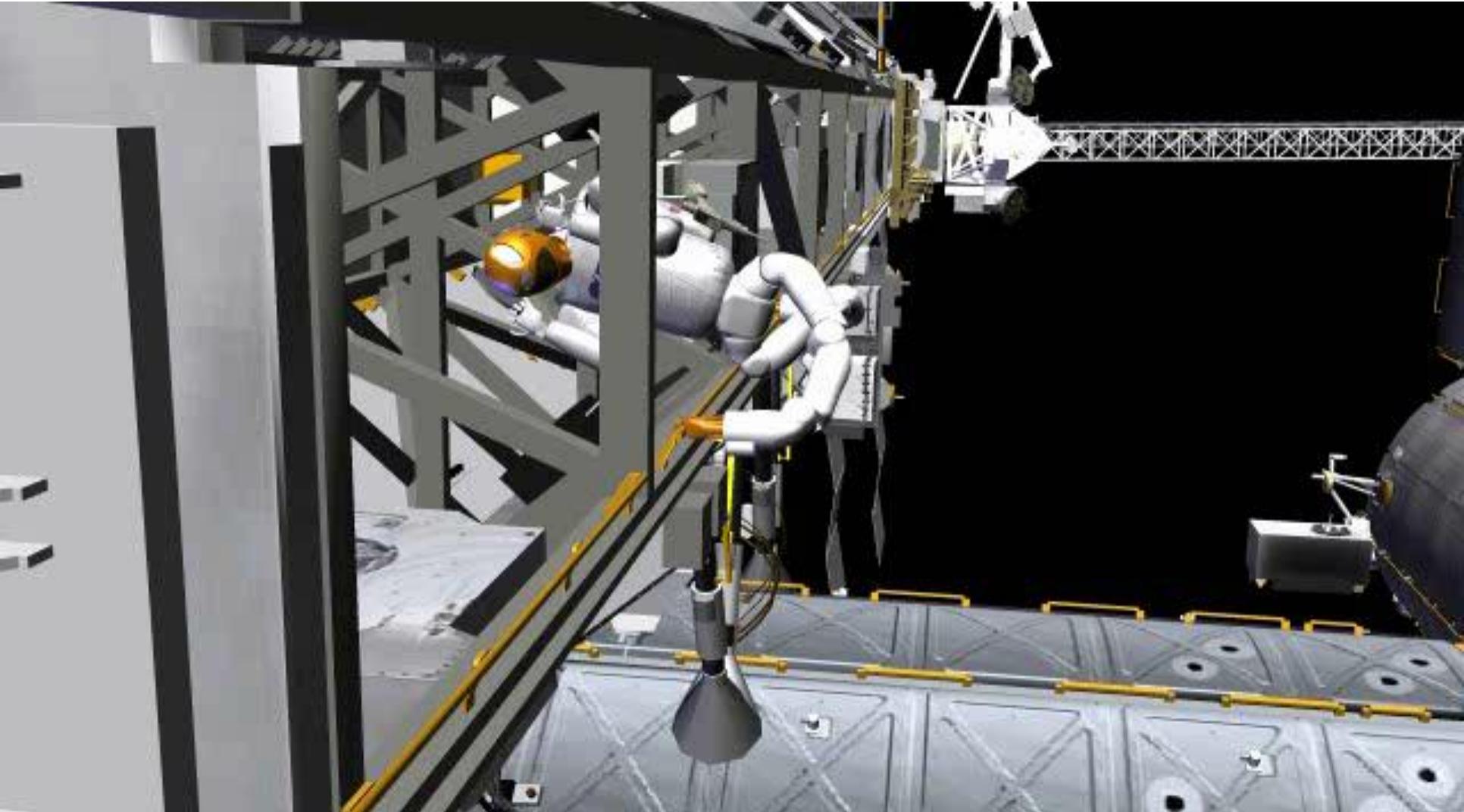
Assist with big 12 tasks

- Work side by side with crew
- Provide temporary fixes
- Perform portions of task



Acquiring Grapple Bar

EVA Mobility



R2 Spinoff Capabilities and Technologies



Planetary Capability – Supervised Geologist







R2 on Space Station



Learn More About R2:
<http://robonaut.jsc.nasa.gov/>

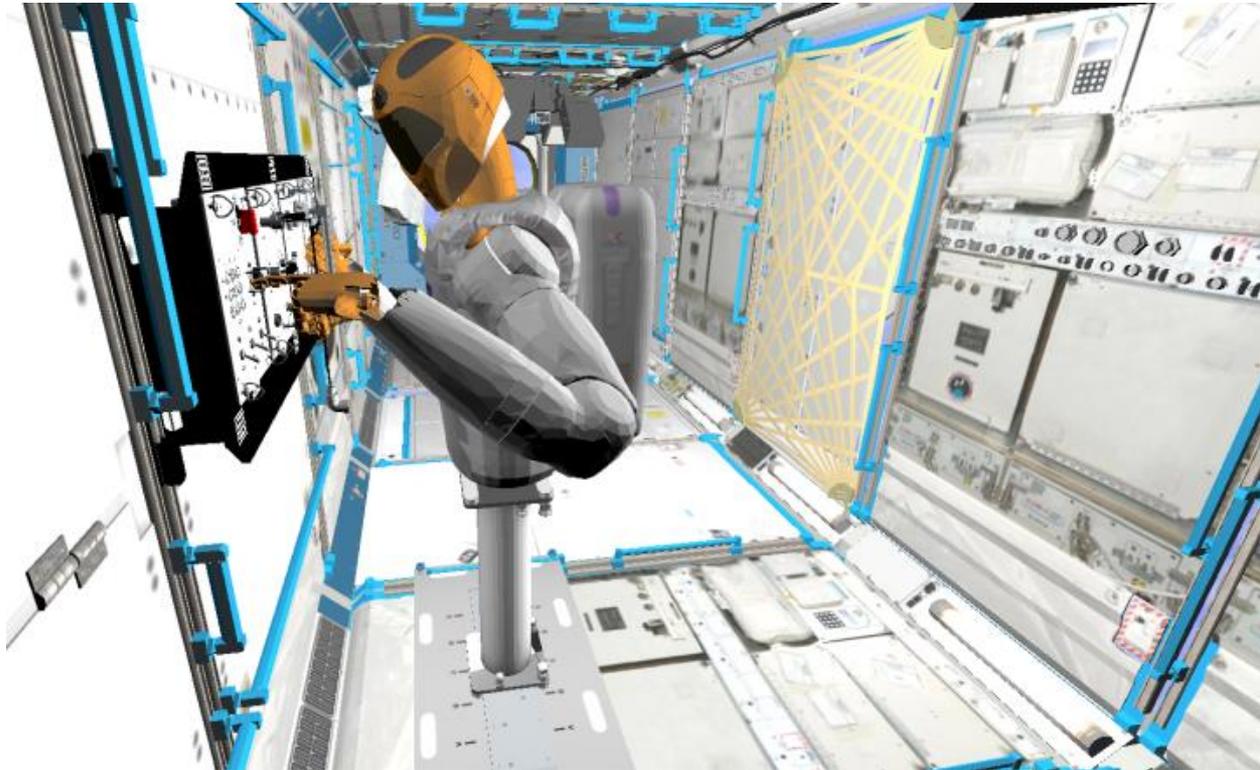


Backup



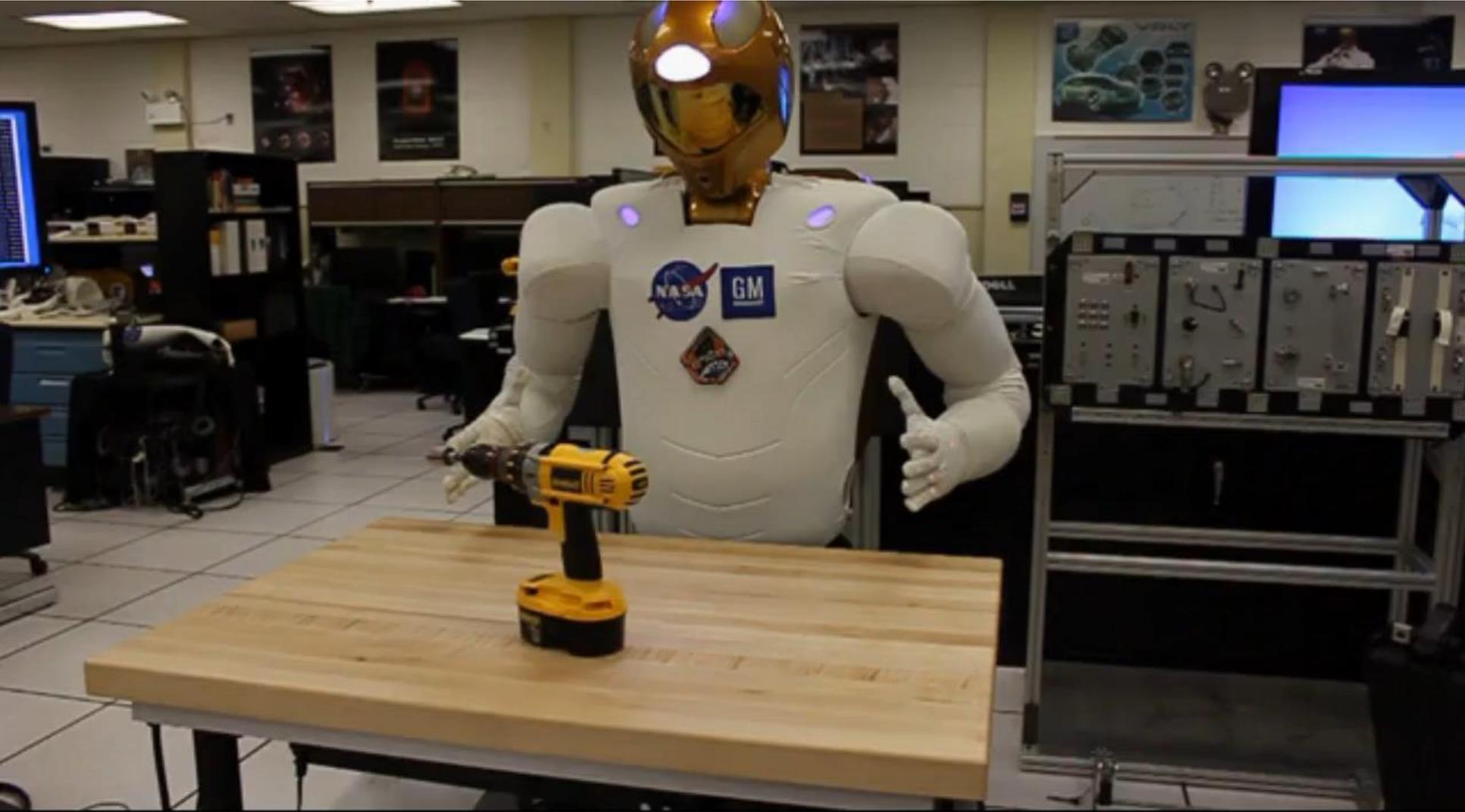


ROS Simulation – Publically Available



Legs Coming Soon

Using Tools – Drill Training



Using Tools – Tightening Bolts

